

*Andropogon virginicus*"; the same characterization fits entirely its known occurrence in Illinois.

Although present records show Elliott Beardgrass in only five southeastern Illinois counties, further field work may reveal its presence in other southern counties.

The following is a list of specimens of *Andropogon elliottii* in the herbarium of the Illinois State Natural History Survey.

GALLATIN Co.: In an old upland field, 3 miles southeast of Ridgway, November 7, 1939, *L. E. Yaeger*; roadside, Pounds Hollow Recreation Area, October 25, 1949, *R. A. Evers* 21898; in a field southeast of the Pounds, near the county line, October 25, 1949, *R. A. Evers* 21900. HARDIN Co.: In a field west of Karbers Ridge, October 25, 1949, *R. A. Evers* 21902; in a field east of Karbers Ridge, October 25, 1949, *R. A. Evers* 21903; in a field northwest of Rosiclare, October 26, 1949, *R. A. Evers* 21904. JOHNSON Co.: Field border northeast of Bloomfield, October 26, 1949, *R. A. Evers* 21908. POPE Co.: Field along highway 146, east of Waltersburg, April 3, 1949, *G. S. Winterringer* 1933 (determined by Agnes Chase); field border southeast of Herod, October 25, 1949, *R. A. Evers* 21901; in a field north of Homberg, October 26, 1949, *R. A. Evers* 21905. SALINE Co.: In a field one mile southeast of Rudement, October 25, 1949, *R. A. Evers* 21860; summit of Wamble Mountain,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles southeast of Rudement, October 25, 1949, *R. A. Evers* 21881.

#### REFERENCES CITED

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ILLINOIS STATE NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, Urbana

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TWO NEW FORMS OF PLANTS FROM MINNESOTA.—*ERIOPHORUM TENELLUM* Nutt., f. **axillare**, f. nov., a forma typica differt pedunculo laterali ex axilla folii supremi (bracteae similis) uno- vel multo-spicato. TYPE: *Lakela* No. 8717, July 4, 1949, growing in *Sphagnum-Chamaedaphne* swamp on Fredenberg Lake road, Fredenberg T. 18 mi. N. of Duluth, St. Louis Co., MINNESOTA. (University Minn. Herb., Duluth Branch).

This form differs from the typical form by developing, in addi-

tion to the normal inflorescence, a lateral peduncle with one or more spikes, in the axil of the uppermost leaf, which has become bract-like. The plants were collected from a colony of typical plants in association with *Eriophorum virginicum* L., *Scheuchzeria palustris* L. and *Carex oligosperma* Michx.

CORYDALIS SEMPERVIRENS (L.) Pers., f. **candida**, f. nov., a forma typica differt sepalis petalisque albis, apicibus petalorum sulphureis. TYPE: *Lakela* No. 9022, July 15, 1949, growing in mats of *Cladonia* on a granite ridge, Rivard Road to Birch Lake about 12 mi. S. of Ely, Northeast St. Louis Co., Minnesota. (University Minnesota Herb., Duluth Branch).

This form differs from the typical form by replacement of the rose color of the sepals and petals by white, the petal-tips remaining yellow. These striking white-flowered plants were first observed on June 29, but only a single collection, No. 8672, was made at that time. The type material, collected two weeks later, was mostly in fruit. Britton & Brown, *Illustr. Fl. of North. States and Can.*, Vol. 2, p. 144, refer to the color of the flower of the species as "rarely white"; the form appears to be undescribed. On drying, the sepal margins turned faint rose.—OLGA LAKELA, University of Minnesota, Duluth Branch.

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ALCHEMILLA ALPINA IN COLORADO: The very characteristic *Alchemilla alpina* L., of alpine regions of Europe and common in Greenland, is generally recognized as found southward in North America only on the island of Miquelon. To be sure, Pursh, the author of countless erroneous records, wrote in his *Fl. Am. Sept.* i: 112 (1814):

On the peaks of high mountains in Vermont and New Hampshire. 24. June, July. v. s. Whether the American species is the true *A. alpina* or not, I am not able to determine, as I am at present in want of specimens to compare them; but the plate in the *Flora Danica* represents the American plant fully, as far as recollection can decide.

That was too vague. Nothing possibly identifiable with it is known from "the peaks of high mountains in Vermont", but the highest mountain of New Hampshire harbors the habitally very similar *Sibbaldia procumbens* L. Pursh gave the only station for the latter in New England as "high mountains of . . .